

BOTANICAL MUSEUM LEAFLETS

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, AUGUST 3, 1937

VOL. 5, NO. 2

A NEW GENUS OF THE SOBRALIEAE

BY

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IN 1936, our attention was called to an extremely puzzling orchid discovered by Walter R. Lindsay in Panama. The general aspect of the plant suggested some species of *Sobralia*, but the structure of the lip, with two basal calli similar to those found in *Elleanthus*, and the details of the column indicated differences sufficiently weighty to warrant recognition of a distinct genus of the *Sobralieae* standing between *Sobralia* and *Elleanthus*.

***Lindsayella* Ames & Schweinfurth gen. nov.**

Divisio: Acrotonae. Tribus: Polychondreae. Subtribus: *Sobralieae*. Perianthii partes liberae, basi campanulatae, superne patenti-recurvatae. Sepala similia, elliptico-lanceolata. Petala elliptica, sepalis latiora. Labellum inferne columnam circumdans, superne patens, simplex, apice bilobatum, basi cum callis binis approximatis et superne cum carina singula undulata ornatum. Columna gracilis, apoda, apice dilatata; rostellum trilobatum cum lobo intermedio brevissimo lato emarginato. Anthera incumbens, persistens, bilocularis cum loculis bicellularibus. Pollinia octo, in paribus cum glande rigida connexa.

Herba terrestris vel epiphytica. Folia disticha, pauca, perangusta. Vernatio foliorum duplicativa sed in siccitate

valde nervoso-plicata. Flos saepissime solitarius. Species una adhuc reperta, habitu Sobraliae et Elleanthi.

Lindsayella amabilis *Ames & Schweinfurth sp. nov.*

Herba caespitosa, gracilis, radicibus numerosis fibrosis carnosis. Caules graciles, elongati. Folia disticha, ad vaginas arctas tubulares articulata, perangusta. Flos saepissime singulus, terminalis, pulcherrimus, membranaceus, coccineus. Sepala elliptico-lanceolata, acuta; lateralialia paulo obliqua. Petala sepalis latiora. Labellum simplex, ambitu subquadrato-obovatum, parte anteriore paulo latiori, apice bilobatum, prope basim cum callis binis approximatis et superne cum carina humili undulata ornatum. Columna gracilis, apice dilatata. Pollinia octo, in paribus connexa.

Plant caespitose, six to ten stems in a cluster. Roots fibrous, numerous, fleshy, branched. Mature flowering stems up to 37.5 cm. tall, slender, up to 3 mm. in diameter, more or less concealed by the leaf-sheaths, glabrous or sometimes lepidote above. Leaves distichous, three to eight on the upper part of the stem, linear-lanceolate, linear-elliptic or linear, the uppermost and lowermost apparently much smaller, up to 10.5 cm. long and 11 mm. wide, rigid and coriaceous, strongly plicate, gradually narrowed to an obtuse or minutely tridenticulate apex, sessile, articulated to close elongate cylindrical sheaths, about 7-nerved, more or less spreading. Inflorescence terminal. Flower usually solitary (very rarely in pairs), rising from between a pair of narrow erect imbricating conduplicate bracts in the axil of the uppermost reduced leaf, showy, membranaceous, rose-pink, odorless, blooming from about 6 o'clock in the morning until about 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening (ephemeral). Perianth segments free, campanulate at the base, spreading and recurved above. Dorsal sepal elliptic-lanceolate, about 2.7

cm. long when spread out, 7 mm. wide, acute, 9-nerved at the base. Lateral sepals similar, about 2.8 cm. long, 7.6 mm. wide, acute, 9-nerved at the base, slightly oblique. Petals elliptic, about 2.5 cm. long and 11.8 mm. wide, acute, 9-nerved near the base. Lip surrounding the column, subquadrate-obovate in outline, simple, bilobed at the apex with each lobule again bilobed near the centre of the lip, about 3.1 cm. long from the base to the tip of a lobule and about 11.9 mm. wide near the apex; lamina with the margin irregularly crenulate, provided near the base with a pair of closely approximate semiellipsoid calli in front of which is a small transverse fleshy thickening, from near this thickening to near the middle sinus between the lobules there is a slightly elevated undulate white keel. Column slender, abruptly dilated at the apex, about 12.3 mm. long measuring along the anterior grooved surface, irregularly lobulate above; rostellum 3-lobed with the small lateral lobes subquadrate and truncate-retuse and the very short and broad mid-lobe shallowly retuse. Anther persistent, incumbent, 2-celled with each cell 2-chambered. Pollinia apparently eight, each pair connected by a fleshy-granular transverse band.

Lindsayella amabilis superficially resembles a delicate small-flowered *Sobralia* or *Fregea*. However, the flowers resemble *Elleanthus* in having a basal pair of calli on the lip, but differ from the flowers of that genus in being relatively very large occurring singly (rarely two being produced on each stem). In addition to the differentiating characters exhibited by the inflorescence and lip, the structure of the column and the form of the pollinia serve to separate *Lindsayella* from all of the allied genera.

PANAMA, Province of Chiriqui, El Valle. At 2000 feet altitude. In crevices of rocks or more rarely on a very large dead tree. July 22, 1935. *Walter R. Lindsay and G. H. Bevens s.n.* (TYPE in Herb. Ames No. 45675.)

A NEW EPIDENDRUM FROM MEXICO

BY

OAKES AMES

THE SPECIES OF EPIDENDRUM described below is represented in my herbarium by a single specimen received on July 22, 1937, from Erik Östlund of Cuernavaca, Mexico. The notes accompanying this specimen indicate the existence in Mr. Östlund's garden of two distinct collections: one made in June 1935, in San Luis Potosi northwest of Tamasopo; the other made in the same region in November 1937, near Las Canoas. This is an extraordinarily beautiful Epidendrum and should be in general cultivation because of its horticultural merits. The specific name of this beautiful thing recalls to memory Mrs. Mary L. Östlund, whose deep interest in the orchids of Mexico found expression in her skilful and sympathetic care of the collection at Cuernavaca.

Epidendrum Mariae *Ames sp. nov.*

§ Encyclium. Pseudobulbi caespitosi, anguste pyri-formes, diphylli. Folia oblonga, utrinque angustata, apice acuta. Pedunculus elongatus, triflorus. Flores grandes. Sepala lateralia anguste oblonga, acuta, nervosa. Sepalum dorsale simile. Petala lineari-oblonga, acuta. Labellum leviter panduratum, apice bifidum; discus medio callo carinato ornatus. Columna simplex, exauriculata. Pollinia valde complanata.

Pseudobulbs caespitose, slenderly pyriform, about 4 cm. long, 11 mm. in diameter, finely and shallowly rugose, diphyllous at the summit. Leaves about 1 dm. long, up to 2 cm. wide, oblong, acute, olive-green. Peduncle 23 cm. long, with several scarious closely appressed sheathing bracts which are 4.5 cm. apart, each one nigro-annulate at the base. Flowers large for the genus, few

(one to three according to Östlund's notes), 1-3 cm. apart, near the upper end of the peduncle. Lateral sepals about 3.5 cm. long, about 7.5 mm. wide, greenish becoming brownish yellow, rather firm in texture, nervose when dry, narrowly oblong, acute. Dorsal sepal similar. Petals 3.7 cm. long, about 5 mm. wide, linear-oblong, acute, similar to the sepals in texture, greenish yellow. Labellum lightly pandurate, about 5.5 cm. long, 3.3 cm. wide near the deeply bilobed apex with the lobes 1.3 cm. long and 1.5 cm. wide, white with yellow-green nerves in the throat, the texture firm but membranaceous. Disc conspicuously unicarinate for one half its length along the middle with a raised nerve on each side of the keel which is white and much broader at the base than elsewhere, the basal part being strongly concave. Column about 2 cm. long, simple, free from the lip almost to the base, greenish near the base, white above the middle. Pollinia four, strongly complanate.

This remarkable species is in the alliance formed by *Epidendrum Ghiesbreghtianum* A. Rich. & Gal. and *E. hastatum* Lindl. From *E. Ghiesbreghtianum*, with which it is most closely allied, it differs in the structure of the labellum and in the much larger flowers with differently colored sepals and petals. The type possesses three flowers on the elongated peduncle, but in the notes sent to me by Mr. Östlund there is a reference to plants that produce a one-flowered inflorescence. In some of the specimens observed by Mr. Östlund the labellum attained a length of 7.5 cm. and a width of 4.8 cm., so that *E. Mariae* is one of the largest flowered species of the genus.

MEXICO, San Luis Potosi, region of Las Canoas in oak and cypress forest at 1000 meters altitude. November 27, 1935. *Erik Östlund 5103* (Collector O. Nagel). Flowering under cultivation at Colonia del Valle, D. F. June and July 1937. (TYPE in Herb. Ames No. 45825.)

NOMENCLATORIAL NOTES. V.

BY

CHARLES SCHWEINFURTH

Elleanthus Jimenezii (*Schltr.*) *C. Schweinfurth*
comb. nov.

Epilyna Jimenezii Schlechter in Beihefte Bot. Centralbl. 36, Abt. 2 (1918) 375.

There appears to be no doubt that the monotypic species furnishing the concept *Epilyna* Schltr. is referable to the genus *Elleanthus*. Its flowers, with the exception of an abbreviated column, are entirely typical of *Elleanthus*. The small size of all parts and the general aspect are mostly matched by *Elleanthus muscicola* Schltr., except that in *Epilyna* the floral bracts also are abbreviated.

The divergence of *Epilyna* from *Elleanthus* is wholly vegetative, the only striking difference from *Elleanthus* and from all the other members of the Sobralieae is that the leaves of *Epilyna* are not articulated to the leaf-sheaths. This difference, however, is scarcely deserving of generic recognition, particularly in view of the fact that exarticulate leaves occur in the genus *Epidendrum* in which the leaves are almost uniformly articulated to the leaf-sheaths.

To be sure, the general aspect of this concept is suggestive of certain members of the genus *Epidendrum* of the *E. Endresii* Reichb.f. alliance, but the flowers show that Kränzlin's contention (in Vierteljahrsschrift Naturforsch. Gesell. Zürich 74 (1929) 138) that it belongs to that genus cannot be entertained.

As the original diagnosis of *Epilyna* states, the name is compounded from its supposed allies—*Epidendrum* and *Evelyna*, a younger name for *Elleanthus*.

Epipactis magnibracteata C. Schweinfurth *nom. nov.*

Amesia longibracteata C. Schweinfurth in Journ. Arn. Arb. 10 (1929) 172.

Since the generic name *Amesia* A. Nels. & Macbr. was recently rejected by the International Botanical Congress of 1930 in favor of the conserved *Epipactis* Zinn, the transfer of *Amesia longibracteata* becomes necessary. The combination *Epipactis longibracteata* appears to have been used by Wettstein in 1889, and accordingly the new specific epithet *magnibracteata* is proposed.

Maxillaria ctenostachya Reichenbach filius in Gard. Chron. (1870) 39.

Maxillaria ctenostachys Reichenbach filius ex Schlechter in Beihefte Bot. Centralbl. 36, Abt. 2 (1918) 495.
Camaridium arachnites Schlechter in Fedde Repert. Beihefte 17 (1922) 73.

Camaridium ctenostachys Schlechter in Fedde Repert. Beihefte 19 (1923) 238.

A comparison of *Camaridium arachnites*, as represented by an analytical drawing of the type made under the supervision of Dr. Schlechter, and a collection bearing the type number show that it is conspecific with *Maxillaria ctenostachya* as exemplified by a record of the type from the Reichenbachian Herbarium.

In *Camaridium arachnites* the floral bract about twice surpasses the ovary, the flowers are described as white and the callus of the lip is shown as consisting of a simple depressed apically dilated thickening. In *Maxillaria ctenostachya*, on the other hand, the floral bract is described as subequalling the ovary (but drawn as often much exceeding the ovary), the flowers are said to be ochre-colored and the callus consists of five approximate inconspicuous keels of which the three central ones con-

verge into a conspicuous fleshy thickening. On careful examination of the type number of *Camaridium arachnites*, however, the central callus is seen to consist of five approximate keels of which the three central ones are confluent into a fleshy apex, as in *Maxillaria ctenostachya*.

A RARE EPIDENDRUM FROM MEXICO

BY

OAKES AMES

Epidendrum Karwinskii *Reichenbach filius* in Bonpl. 4 (1856) 327.

Isochilus cernuum Lindley in Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 1, 10 (1842) 184, non *Epidendrum cernuum* HBK.

Among specimens recently received from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, the exceptionally rare and little-known *Epidendrum Karwinskii* Reichb.f. has been recognized. As this species has been known only from the type, the following record is noteworthy.

MEXICO, State of Mexico, Temascaltepec, Cuentla. At 1960 meters altitude. April 1933. *G. B. Hinton* 3697.